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Sixty-second session
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Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2007/18 of 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism,

"*Stressing* the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to prevent and suppress effectively terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, whenever and for whatever purposes, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of Member States through the provision of technical assistance,

"*Reaffirming* all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006,

"*Acknowledging* that, in the Strategy, Member States resolved to implement all relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to terrorism,

"*Stressing* the importance of the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force within the Secretariat in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence of the counter-terrorism efforts of the

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United Nations system, with the aim of providing technical assistance to Member States,

"*Mindful* that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

"*Bearing in mind* that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization to enhance cooperation with States to help them to comply fully with international norms and obligations to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

"*Bearing in mind also* that in the Strategy, Member States encouraged relevant regional and subregional organizations to create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres and encouraged, where consistent with its existing mandate, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to facilitate the provision of cooperation and assistance to that end,

"*Recalling* its resolution 61/181 of 20 December 2006, in which it invited all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities,

"*Recalling also* that the Security Council, in its resolution 1535 (2004) of 26 March 2004, recognized that visits by the Counter-Terrorism Committee to States, with the consent of the States concerned, to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 should be conducted, when appropriate, in close cooperation with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular with its Terrorism Prevention Branch, taking special care of the assistance that might be available to address States' needs,

"*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts recently undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maximize the efficiency of its technical assistance by providing it in the official languages of the United Nations,

"*Noting with appreciation* initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy, such as the Symposium on Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held in Vienna on 17 and 18 May 2007 and organized by the Government of Austria, in cooperation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

"1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, for providing, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its efforts in that regard;

"2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties without delay to the existing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide legislative assistance to Member States, upon request, and to facilitate the implementation of those instruments;

"3. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen international cooperation, to the greatest extent possible, in order to prevent and suppress terrorism, including, when necessary, by entering into bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, within the framework of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, to that end;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorism by facilitating the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular by training criminal justice officials on the implementation of those international instruments, such as through specialized training sessions and specialized technical tools and publications, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

"5. *Recognizes* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, including the humane treatment of all those in pretrial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international law as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

"6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate

and within its mandate, specifically to enhance legal cooperation, good practices and legal training in the area of counter-terrorism;

"7. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites all Member States to consider making additional voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[1]

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources for its activities, including in the area of counter-terrorism, within its mandate, for assisting Member States in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on expenditure for terrorism prevention activities in the context of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the reconvened eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a written report on the implementation of the present resolution."

[1] Resolution 60/288.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2007/17 of 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

"*Acknowledging* that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

"*Recalling* its resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001, on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/3 of 11 July 2003, on the progress in the implementation of Assembly resolution 56/201, in which the Council recommended that all organizations of the United Nations

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development system should consider lessons learned and their dissemination as a specific required component of their activities, emphasized the importance of evaluation of operational activities of the United Nations system in order to enhance their effectiveness and impact, and called upon the Secretary-General to integrate into future reports a stronger focus on lessons learned, results and outcome,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which it endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[1] adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26 of 27 July 2006, in which the Council requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the intergovernmental group of experts,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

"*Considering* that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to be held in 2010,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2] and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts;[3]

"2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[4] and the recommendations adopted by

[1] Resolution 60/177, annex.
[2] E/CN.15/2007/6.
[3] Ibid., paras. 35-47.
[4] Resolution 60/177, annex.

the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in formulating legislation and policy directives, where appropriate;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to consider utilizing the reporting checklist developed by the Government of Thailand on implementation of the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as a useful self-assessment tool in their reporting on the follow-up to the Eleventh Congress;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings, including meetings of the least developed countries, for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress, for consideration and approval by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

"6. *Accepts with gratitude* the offer of the Government of [...] to act as host to the Twelfth Congress, and requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government and to report on them to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session;

"7. *Decides* that the duration of the Twelfth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

"8. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the Twelfth Congress at the highest possible level, for example by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys-general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Twelfth Congress and to participate in interactive round tables;

"9. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress;

"10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009, for the preparations for the Twelfth Congress and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 to support the holding of the Twelfth Congress;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

"12. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth

Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session."

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Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2007/27 of 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 60/2 of 6 October 2005 entitled 'Policies and programmes involving youth', in which it requested the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session to elaborate the five additional priority areas for the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[1] as established in that resolution, and to make recommendations on a supplement to the World Programme of Action to the General Assembly, to be adopted at its sixty-second session, taking into consideration other emerging issues of particular relevance to youth,

"*Decides* to adopt the supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth annexed to the present resolution.

[1] Resolution 50/81, annex.

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"Annex

"Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth

"I. Globalization

"1. Globalization has opened new opportunities for sustained economic growth and the development of the world economy. Globalization has also permitted countries to share experiences and to learn from one another's achievements and difficulties and has promoted a cross-fertilization of ideas, cultural values and aspirations. Globalization has thus helped to connect youth not only to the rest of the world, but also with each other.

"2. At the same time, the rapid processes of change and adjustment of globalization have been accompanied by intensified poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. Threats to human well-being, such as environmental risks, have also been globalized. Some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, but many others, especially least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalized world economy. The benefits are very unevenly shared, while the costs are unevenly distributed. Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable. There is a strong need for appropriate policies and measures at the national and international levels to help countries respond effectively to the challenges of globalization and the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

"3. Many young people, especially in developing countries, remain marginalized from the global economy and lack the capabilities to access the opportunities that globalization offers. Many are restricted by inadequate education, limited skills, unemployment and poverty or are outside the reach of basic information and communication and the goods and services that have become available with globalization.

"Proposals for action

"Managing the effects of globalization on youth

"4. The international community should continue to support the efforts of Governments, together with civil society, including youth-led organizations, the private sector and other parts of society, to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for young people.

"5. Governments should ensure that access of youth to technical, secondary and higher education is improved and that curricula are adapted to meet the needs of a rapidly changing labour market associated with globalization. The transition from learning to work should also be facilitated.

"6. Governments should foster the conditions that provide opportunities, jobs and social services for youth in their home countries. Efforts should be made to guarantee that young migrants enjoy full respect for their human rights, including fair and equal treatment with others and the protection of law against, inter alia, violence, exploitation and discrimination such as racism,

ethnocentrism, xenophobia and cultural intolerance, and access to economic opportunities and social services, as appropriate.

"Promoting youth employment and skills development in the context of globalization

"7. In order to overcome the mismatch between the skills that youth possess and the specialized demands of labour markets shaped by globalization, Governments, with appropriate support from the international community, should provide funding and opportunities in both formal and non-formal education for youth to acquire requisite skills, including through skills development programmes.

"8. At the same time, Governments should promote access to work through integrated policies that enable the creation of new and quality jobs for young people and that facilitate access to those jobs.

"Establishing ways of monitoring systems to track the effects of globalization on youth

"9. Governments should assess the extent to which the benefits of globalization are accessible to youth and should design and implement programmes to enable youth to better harness the benefits of globalization.

"II. Information and communications technology

"10. Information and communications technology (ICT) and infrastructures are growing in importance as a part of everyday business and interaction. This process can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information, which hinder the bridging of the digital divide, particularly those that impede the full achievement of the economic, social and cultural development of countries and the welfare of their people, especially youth, in particular in developing countries. ICT has enormous potential to expand access to quality education, to boost literacy and universal primary education and to facilitate the learning process itself, thus laying the groundwork for the establishment of a fully inclusive and development-oriented information society and knowledge economy that respects cultural and linguistic diversity.

"11. Youth have a particular interest and ability with regard to modern technology. ICT can empower youth by providing them with the opportunity to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage. Through the Internet, for example, young people can have access to information on a range of issues that directly affect them, including health, education and employment. This information can be used to improve the quality of life of youth and their communities. This process can be facilitated if Governments, civil society, the private sector, families, youth-led organizations and other groups work together to open up avenues for a cultural and social exchange among young people. Governments can also capitalize on the interest of the young in ICT to alleviate poverty. For example, youth can become engaged not only in the use of ICT, but also in the development and engineering of locally relevant software design and hardware.

"12. ICT offers new ways to address the needs of youth with disabilities who cannot access traditional sources of information and employment. Vulnerable groups of the population can capitalize on ICT to make a better connection with society and advance their education and employment opportunities.

"Proposals for action

"Making information and communications technology available to all youth

"13. Governments, supported by the international community, as appropriate, should facilitate access to ICT for all youth, including those in difficult-to-reach areas, such as rural areas, and in indigenous communities. Governments should evaluate inequalities in access that exist between urban and rural youth and between young women and men and should develop national strategies to overcome the 'digital divide' in each country, thus decreasing the proportion of youth who have no access to ICT.

"14. Governments should develop domestic policies to ensure that ICT is fully and appropriately integrated into education and training at all levels, including in the development of curricula, teacher training and institutional administration and management, as well as in support of the concept of lifelong learning.

"15. Governments, with the support of the international community, should promote and encourage local knowledge systems, and locally produced content in media and communications, support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local languages, as appropriate, with content relevant to different groups of young persons, especially young women, and build the capacity of girls and women to develop ICT.

"Providing training to facilitate use of information and communications technology

"16. Governments, in collaboration with relevant actors in the information society, should ensure that young people are equipped with knowledge and skills to use ICT appropriately, including the capacity to analyse and treat information in creative and innovative ways, to share their expertise and to participate fully in the information society. Efforts should be made to provide special training courses for in-school and out-of-school youth to enable them to become conversant with ICT and to facilitate their use of such technologies.

"Protecting youth from the harmful aspects of information and communications technology

"17. Governments should strengthen action to protect youth from abuse and to defend their rights in the context of the use of ICT. In that context, the best interests of youth are a primary consideration. Governments should promote responsible behaviour and raise awareness of possible risks for young people arising from the harmful aspects of ICT in order that they may protect themselves from possible exploitation and injury.

"18. Governments, in cooperation with relevant actors of information society, should strengthen action to protect children and youth from abuse and the

harmful impact of ICT, in particular through cybercrimes, including child pornography.

"Promoting the use of information and communications technology by persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups

"19. Governments should facilitate the development of ICT capacity for youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

"20. Governments should initiate the development and use of special technical and legal arrangements to make ICT accessible to all youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

"Empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society

"21. Governments should actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and should widen opportunities for youth involvement in e-strategy processes in a manner that encourages youth to assume leadership roles. The role of youth in creating, repairing, managing and maintaining ICT should also be recognized and encouraged.

"22. Bearing in mind that literacy and numeracy are preconditions for access to and effective use of ICT, Governments should promote opportunities through formal and non-formal channels for young persons to acquire the appropriate knowledge.

"23. ICT should also be used to enhance education, employment and youth participation in the decision-making process. ICT should be used to improve the quality of education and to better prepare youth for the demands of the information society.

"III. HIV/AIDS

"24. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is increasingly a problem of youth, especially in parts of the developing world. Governments have noted with grave concern the fact that new HIV infections are heavily concentrated among youth and that there is a lack of information available to help youth understand their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases and to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

"25. Young people, especially young women in Africa, face especially high risks of HIV infection. Young people and women are particularly vulnerable to infection owing to their lack of economic and social power and their lack of the capability to decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infections. They often lack the tools and information required to avoid infection and cope with AIDS. In 2006, women and girls made up 57 per cent of all people infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, where a striking 76 per cent of young people (aged 15-24) living with HIV are female.

"26. Although many children orphaned by AIDS have not yet entered the youth age groups, they are at great risk of becoming youth with severe vulnerabilities. They are subject to malnutrition, illness, abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation, and these factors increase their vulnerability to HIV infection. They also suffer the stigma and discrimination often associated with HIV/AIDS and may be denied education, work, housing and other basic needs as a result.

"27. It is imperative that young people continue to have access to evidence- and skills-based youth-specific HIV education to enable them to avoid high-risk behaviour. In some regions youth, especially girls, play a key role in caring for HIV/AIDS patients or their orphans. To ensure that young caregivers stay in school, build their skills and have the chance to generate an income, Governments should provide economic and social support to families that rely on young caregivers as well as support for improving home- and community-based care.

"28. Because youth often lack decision-making power and financial resources, they may be the last to receive treatment if they become infected. Programmes should scale up the provision of treatment as part of the promotion of the highest attainable standards of health.

"29. It is essential for Governments to implement fully the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in 2001[2] and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. In addition, Governments should implement the commitments dealing with HIV/AIDS reached at all major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit and the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held on 2 June 2006,[3] at which Member States committed themselves to scaling up responses directed towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and towards achieving the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development.

"Proposals for action

"Raising awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment for youth

"30. Governments should ensure that prevention of HIV infection is the mainstay of national, regional and international responses to the pandemic and should therefore commit themselves to intensifying efforts to ensure that a wide range of prevention programmes, which take into account local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, are available in all countries, in particular the most affected countries, including: information, education and communications, in languages most understood within communities and with respect for their cultures, aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviours and

[2] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 60/262, annex.

encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity; expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and sterile injecting equipment; harm-reduction efforts related to drug use; expanded access to voluntary and confidential counselling and testing; safe blood supplies; and early and effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

"31. Governments should commit themselves to addressing the rising rates of HIV infection among young people in order to ensure that future generations may be free of HIV infection through the implementation of comprehensive evidence-based prevention strategies, responsible sexual behaviour, including the use of condoms, evidence- and skills-based youth-specific HIV education, mass media interventions and the provision of youth-friendly health services.

"32. Governments should provide access to the highest attainable standards of affordable and youth-friendly health care in order to increase the capacities of young people to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[4] that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care and include confidential voluntary counselling and testing and involve young people in the planning, implementation and evaluation of those efforts.

"33. Governments should promote initiatives aimed at reducing the prices of antiretroviral drugs, especially second-line drugs, available to young people, including initiatives undertaken on a voluntary basis by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms that contribute to the mobilization of resources for social development, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis.

"34. In recognition of the fact that HIV/AIDS is increasingly affecting youth in both developed and developing countries, all efforts should be made, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health-care providers, to ensure that youth have access to accurate information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.

"35. Governments should involve young people, including youth living with HIV/AIDS, inter alia, through their respective youth organizations and, as appropriate, with the support of their families, in the decision-making, planning, implementation and evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes.

"36. Governments should ensure that prevention programmes include counselling for those who are infected with HIV in order to ensure that they take appropriate precautions to prevent the spread of the virus and to help them cope with the effects of living with HIV/AIDS.

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994*, United Nations publication (Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

"Supporting universal HIV/AIDS education, taking gender inequalities into account

"37. Trafficking of women and girls for prostitution and sexual slavery increases the vulnerability of young women to HIV/AIDS infection and is linked to the widespread feminization of poverty, sex tourism, sweatshops and other detrimental consequences of globalization. Governments should devise, enforce and strengthen effective youth-sensitive measures to combat, eliminate and prosecute all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy within wider efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

"38. Governments should include appropriate information in school curricula and non-formal training programmes on the effects of high-risk behaviour, including intravenous drug use, on the transmission of HIV infection.

"39. Governments should give special attention, in all programmes aimed at providing information about and preventing HIV/AIDS among youth, to aspects of gender and to the disproportionate vulnerability of girls and young women.

"Legislation and legal instruments to protect vulnerable youth

"40. Governments should ensure non-discrimination and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights through the promotion of an active and visible policy of destigmatization of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

"41. Governments should strengthen legal, policy, administrative and other measures for the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights by youth, the protection of their dignity and the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS through the elimination of all forms of discrimination and all types of sexual exploitation of young girls and boys, including for commercial reasons, as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional and customary practices, abuse, rape and other forms of sexual violence, battering and trafficking in women and girls.

"42. Governments should intensify efforts to enact, strengthen or enforce, as appropriate, legislation, regulations and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by youth living with HIV, including policies to secure their access to education, inheritance, employment, health care, social and health services, prevention, support and treatment, information and legal protection, while respecting their privacy and confidentiality and developing strategies to combat the stigma and social exclusion connected with the epidemic.

"IV. Armed conflict

"43. Development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The scale of the violence perpetrated against civilians, including youth, in the past couple of decades is extremely worrisome. Armed

conflicts have resulted in killings, the massive displacement of people, including youth, and the destruction of communities, which has impacted negatively on their development.

"44. Youth are often among the main victims of armed conflict. Children and youth are killed or maimed, made orphans, abducted, taken hostage, forcibly displaced, deprived of education and health care and left with deep emotional scars and trauma. Children illegally recruited as child soldiers are often forced to commit serious abuses. Armed conflict destroys the safe environment provided by a house, a family, adequate nutrition, education and employment. During conflict, health risks increase among youth, especially young women. Young women and girls face additional risks, in particular those of sexual violence and exploitation.

"45. During conflict, young men and women who are forced to take on 'adult' roles miss out on opportunities for personal or professional development. When conflict ends, many of the young people who must make the transition to adulthood while dealing with the traumas of war are at the same time required to adapt quickly to their new roles, often as parents and caretakers of the victims of war. Without services to help them deal with their situation, youth and young adults may fail to integrate into society.

"Proposals for action

"Protecting youth under age 18 years from direct involvement in armed conflict

"46. Governments should ensure that children benefit from an early age from education about values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life in order to enable them to resolve any dispute peacefully and in a spirit of respect for human dignity, with tolerance and non-discrimination. Governments should promote a culture of peace, tolerance and dialogue, including in both formal and non-formal education.

"47. Governments should consider, as a matter of priority, the ratification and effective implementation of the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (Convention No. 182) of the International Labour Organization.

"48. Governments should take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take direct part in hostilities and that those who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces.

"49. Governments should take all necessary measures, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, as a matter of priority, to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as distinct from the armed forces of a State, including the adoption of policies that do not tolerate the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and the legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

"50. Governments should protect young persons in situations of armed conflict, post-conflict settings and settings involving refugees and internally displaced persons, where youth are at risk of violence and where their ability

to seek and receive redress is often restricted, bearing in mind that peace is inextricably linked with equality between young women and young men and development, that armed and other types of conflicts and terrorism and hostage-taking still persist in many parts of the world, and that aggression, foreign occupation and ethnic and other types of conflicts are an ongoing reality affecting young persons in nearly every region from which they need to be protected.

"Providing for the reintegration of youth ex-combatants and protection of non-combatants

"51. Governments should provide opportunities for all youth who have been engaged in active combat, whether voluntarily or by force, to demobilize and contribute to society's development if they seek to do so. In this regard, Governments should establish programmes to provide opportunities for youth ex-combatants to retool and retrain so as to facilitate their employment in economic activity and their reintegration into society, including family reunification.

"52. Governments should take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children and young victims of armed conflicts, in particular by restoring access of those children and youth to health care and education, including through 'Education for All' programmes, as well as to put in place effective youth employment strategies to help provide a decent living for young people and to facilitate their reintegration into society.

"Promoting active involvement of youth in maintaining peace and security

"53. Governments should encourage the involvement of young people, where appropriate, in activities concerning the protection of children and youth affected by armed conflict, including programmes for reconciliation, peace consolidation and peacebuilding.

"V. Intergenerational issues

"54. Many aspects of the demographic transition, global economic development and globalization have influenced opportunities for the intergenerational exchange of knowledge, ideas and resources. The increase in lifespan implies that many adults may be able to share knowledge and resources with younger generations over a longer period of time. In recent times, greater longevity has resulted in situations where many older people live for longer periods in some form of dependency on younger generations. On the other hand, trends in globalization and development have, resulted in situations where many young people are cut off from their families. In many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, it is the ageing population that is dominant in rural areas owing to the exodus of young adults. Older persons may be left behind without the traditional support of families and even without adequate financial resources. While older persons lose opportunities to receive support from younger members of families, younger persons also lose opportunities to benefit from the knowledge and guidance of older members of their families.

"55. At the family and community levels, intergenerational ties can be valuable for everyone. Individual and family choices, geographical mobility and the pressures of contemporary life can keep people apart, yet the great majority of people in all cultures maintain close relations with their families throughout their lives. These relationships work in both directions, with older persons often providing significant contributions financially, emotionally and in respect of the education and care of grandchildren and other kin, thereby making a crucial contribution to the stability of the family unit.

"56. The weakening of intergenerational connections in the context of ageing societies implies that various needs of youth, children and older persons, which may have been supported through intricate and complex familial relationships, are increasingly not being met and are instead becoming the responsibility of the State or the private sector.

"57. It is therefore incumbent on Governments and relevant sectors of society to develop programmes that renew or restore intergenerational solidarity. Where there has already been substantial erosion of the ability of communities to meet this objective, Governments should intervene to ensure that basic needs for protection are met.

"Proposals for action

"Strengthening families

"58. While respecting individual preferences for living arrangements, all sectors of society, including Governments, should develop programmes to strengthen families and to foster intergenerational relations.

"Empowering young women

"59. Governments should promote greater participation by young women in the labour force, including those living in rural and remote areas, by providing and developing the necessary skills to enable them to find employment, especially through taking measures to eliminate male and female stereotypes and through promoting role models, and to facilitate better reconciliation of work and family life.

"Strengthening intergenerational solidarity

"60. Government and private sector businesses should capitalize on the opportunity to use the experience and skills of older workers to train younger and newer employees.

"61. Governments should promote equality and solidarity between generations, including by offering young people full and effective participation in poverty eradication, employment creation and social integration programmes within their societies.

"62. All sectors of society should be encouraged to develop reciprocity in learning, which provides older persons with opportunities to learn from younger generations.

"63. Where traditional forms of social support have been reduced by migration, globalization and related situations, Governments should work with

non-governmental organizations and the private sector to provide assistance and support to older caregivers, especially those providing care for HIV/AIDS orphans, in meeting the needs of their children and grandchildren.

"64. Governments should take steps to strengthen solidarity among generations and intergenerational partnerships through the promotion of activities that support intergenerational communication and understanding, and should encourage mutually responsive relationships between generations.

"65. The full and effective participation of young people and youth organizations at the local, national, regional and international levels is important for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, the promotion and implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth, and the evaluation of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in its implementation, and for support of the activities of mechanisms that have been set up by young people and youth organizations. Governments should encourage their participation in actions and decisions and in strengthening efforts to implement the World Programme of Action, bearing in mind that girls, boys, young women and young men have the same rights, but different needs and strengths, and that they are active agents in decision-making processes and for positive change and development in society."

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Philippines: draft resolution

Implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning persons with disabilities, the most recent of which was resolution 60/131 of 16 December 2005, in which it recognized the important role of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[1] in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolutions on the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and its resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006, by which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[2] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention,[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit, held on 16 September 2005, at which Heads of State and Government, inter alia, expressed their resolve to ensure the timely and full realization of development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals,[4]

Aware that there are at least 650 million persons with disabilities worldwide and that the majority of them are among the poorest of the poor, a fact which highlights the urgent need for concerted practical action to address poverty among persons with disabilities,

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[1] Resolution 37/52, by which the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action as set forth in A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).
[2] Resolution 61/106, annex I.
[3] Resolution 61/106, annex II.
[4] See resolution 60/1, para. 17.

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Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage experienced by many persons with disabilities and that promoting progressive removal of barriers to their full and effective participation in all aspects of development will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Reaffirming the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action in providing guidance for the full and effective achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, for persons with disabilities,

Stressing the particular and complementary contributions of current international instruments concerning persons with disabilities, each of which constitutes an important building block for the achievement of time-bound and quantifiable commitments set forth in outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Convinced that the 2010 review of global progress, including obstacles encountered in implementing the outcome of the Millennium Summit, should include an evaluation of the measures taken to achieve the Millennium Development Goals as they impact on persons with disabilities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;[5]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development;

3. *Expresses concern* about the persistent gap between policy and practice regarding mainstreaming the disability perspective in the work of the United Nations;

4. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to examine and ensure that development strategies, policies and programmes aimed at implementing internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are disability-inclusive and promote the equalization of opportunities for all by:

(a) Promoting environmental accessibility, with reasonable adaptation, in the physical environment and in the field of information and communications technology in order to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to participate on the basis of equality as agents and beneficiaries of development;

(b) Providing appropriate and accessible social services and safety nets to ensure improved well-being for all;

(c) Promoting and strengthening national capacities for participatory, democratic and accountable processes, including mechanisms that further the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities in civil and political, economic, social and cultural life;

5. *Encourages* Governments to develop and analyse statistics on the situation of persons with disabilities, bearing in mind the provision of appropriate

[5] A/62/157.

protection of personal data, for purposes of disability-inclusive policy planning, analysis and evaluation, and in this regard invites Governments to avail themselves of the technical services of the United Nations Statistics Division;

6. *Urges* concerned entities of the United Nations system, including agencies, funds and programmes, and invites international and regional development finance institutions, to take concrete measures to incorporate the disability perspective in their development cooperation and development finance activities;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability in supporting catalytic and innovative action to implement the development goals and objectives of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[1] and to build national capacities to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of development;

8. *Calls upon* all parties involved in the discussions of the United Nations system-wide coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and environment to ensure that the disability perspective is appropriately incorporated in the examination of options, decisions and evaluations related to the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Calls upon* Governments to include a review and evaluation of the impact of development efforts on the rights, well-being and livelihood of persons and disabilities in country reports in connection with the 2010 review of progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations and concerned entities of the United Nations system to continue to take practical action, in cooperation with concerned non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, to implement the World Programme of Action to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give higher priority to disability issues within the work programme of the United Nations system and to strengthen the role of the United Nations and its development programmes and agencies in mainstreaming disability issues within the United Nations system through:

(a) Promoting the integration of disability issues in the policies, programmes and projects of the Secretariat and the other United Nations bodies and agencies on a broader scale and with higher priority, and in this regard to ensure that the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses is disability-inclusive;

(b) Further strengthening action and assistance in least developed countries and in regions, with special attention to vulnerable groups;

(c) Initiating pilot projects to assist Member States in formulating comprehensive and coherent disability policies and action plans, including projects that promote technical cooperation, in particular in order to enhance the capacities of government agencies to implement programmes on disability;

(d) Reviewing the human development index of the United Nations Development Programme in order to facilitate further understanding of it from the disability perspective;

12. *Decides* that the fifth review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action, to be conducted by the Assembly in 2008, shall direct special attention to the issues raised in paragraphs 3 to 11 above;

13. *Decides also* to rename the International Day of Disabled Persons, observed every year on 3 December, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Submit an analytical and policy-oriented report on the fifth review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action at its sixty-third session as a contribution to the 2010 review of the progress, including obstacles encountered in implementing the goals of the Millennium Summit, particularly the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Present, as an annex to the report requested in paragraph 14 (a) above, proposed updates of the World Programme of Action, in accordance with paragraph 201 of the World Programme of Action.

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Mongolia: draft resolution

Cooperatives in social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/90 of 16 December 1992, 49/155 of 23 December 1994, 51/58 of 12 December 1996, 54/123 of 17 December 1999, 56/114 of 19 December 2001, 58/131 of 22 December 2003 and 60/132 of 16 December 2005 concerning cooperatives in social development,

Recognizing that cooperatives, in their various forms, promote the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people, including women, youth, older people and people with disabilities, and are becoming a major factor of economic and social development,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General for further action to promote the growth of cooperatives as business enterprises that can contribute to sustainable development and livelihoods in various economic sectors in urban and rural areas and provide support for the creation of cooperatives in new and emerging areas;

[1] A/62/154.

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3. *Encourages* Governments to keep under review, as appropriate, the legal and administrative provisions governing the activities of cooperatives in order to enhance the growth and sustainability of cooperatives in a rapidly changing socio-economic environment through, inter alia, providing a level playing field for cooperatives vis-à-vis other business enterprises, including appropriate tax incentives, access to financial services and markets;

4. *Urges* Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including their five-year reviews, the World Food Summit, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2005 World Summit by, inter alia:

(a) Utilizing and developing fully the potential and contribution of cooperatives for the attainment of social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating the establishment and development of cooperatives among excluded groups to generate employment opportunities and harness the potential and productivity of marginalized groups and increasing their efforts to facilitate the full participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and indigenous peoples in cooperatives;

(c) Taking appropriate measures aimed at creating a supportive and enabling environment for the development of cooperatives by, inter alia, developing an effective partnership between Governments and the cooperatives movement through joint consultative councils and/or advisory bodies and by promoting and implementing better legislation, research, sharing of good practices, training and technical assistance to build the capacity of cooperatives, in particular management, auditing and marketing skills;

(d) Raising public awareness of the contribution of cooperatives to employment generation and to socio-economic development and promoting comprehensive research and statistical data-gathering on the activities, employment and overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives at the national and international levels;

(e) Taking steps to improve the collection and dissemination of statistical data on the activities, employment and overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives at the national and international levels, promote comprehensive research and raise public awareness of the role and contribution of cooperatives to socio-economic development;

5. *Invites* Governments, in collaboration with the cooperative movement, to develop programmes aimed at enhancing capacity-building of cooperatives, including through strengthening the organizational management and financial skills of their members, and to introduce and support programmes to improve the access of cooperatives to new technologies;

6. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, the specialized agencies and local, national and international cooperative organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Cooperatives annually, on the first Saturday of July, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations and other international organizations and national, regional and international cooperative organizations, to continue rendering support to Member States, as appropriate, in their efforts to create a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives, providing assistance for human resources development, technical advice and training and promoting an exchange of experience and best practices through, inter alia, conferences, workshops and seminars at the national and regional levels;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the relevant international organizations, to consider effective ways and means for raising public awareness of the overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives, including the desirability and the feasibility of proclaiming an International Year of Cooperatives, and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Policies and programmes involving youth: youth in the global economy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/81 of 14 December 1995, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,[1]

Recalling also its resolution 60/2 of 6 October 2005, in which it took note of the three clusters presented in the "World Youth Report 2005",[2] namely, youth in the global economy, youth in civil society, and youth and their well-being, and requested the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, a comprehensive report on the implementation of the World Programme of Action, including the definition of goals and targets, in one of the three clusters presented in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling further Commission for Social Development resolution 45/2,[3] in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with organizations, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to identify goals and targets regarding the cluster "youth and the global economy" and to submit an addendum to the report by the Secretary-General on follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[4] to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,

[1] Resolution 50/81, annex.
[2] A/60/61-E/2005/7.
[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 6* (E/2007/26), chap. I.E.
[4] A/62/61-E/2007/7.

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1. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[1] and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,[5] require the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations and other civil society organizations at the local, national, regional and international level;

2. *Reaffirms* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth;[6]

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[4] and on goals and targets for monitoring the progress of youth in the global economy;[7]

4. *Recognizes* that while youth today are better placed than ever before to participate in and benefit from global development, many young people, especially in developing countries, remain marginalized from the global economy and lack the capabilities to access the opportunities globalization offers, and calls in this regard, upon Member States to:

(a) Integrate and protect youth in the global economy through the provision of employment under decent work conditions;

(b) Ensure that, in youth development, their access to food, health, education and employment are specifically addressed in national policies and programmes, including in poverty reduction strategy papers and other policy documents that aim to foster the participation of countries in the global economy;

(c) Ensure adequate funding for formal and non-formal education, including programmes geared at fostering the acquisition of requisite skills by youth;

(d) Improve the ability of young people to make a better transition into the world of work and enhance their access to the changing labour market through promoting policies that expand opportunities for youth to get quality education and training; the provision of skills development combined with other programmes that are targeted at the specific labour market needs of youth and that focus on the multiple needs of those most at risk of joblessness; and the incorporation of skills training into education planning at all stages;

(e) Reinforce links between policies on education, training, social inclusion and mobility in order to improve the situation of young people in the labour market and to significantly reduce youth unemployment while also supporting policies that promote reconciliation of family life and working life, equal opportunities, solidarity between the generations, health and lifelong learning;

(f) Develop national strategies to overcome the "digital divide" in all countries and ensure that young people are equipped with knowledge and skills to use information and communications technology appropriately, including the capacity to analyse and treat information in creative and innovative ways and to

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[5] See resolution 55/2.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 6* (E/2007/26), chap. I.A.

[7] A/62/61/Add.1-E/2007/7/Add.1.

share their expertise, thus enabling them to overcome the barriers of distance and socio-economic disadvantage, while also providing them with access to information on a range of issues that directly affect them, including health, education and employment;

(g) Promote young women's equal access to education and vocational training at all levels in order to provide them with an equal opportunity to participate in the global economy;

5. *Encourages* Member States to involve young people in the development of national policies that affect them, where appropriate, bearing in mind that girls, boys, young women and young men have the same rights;

6. *Invites* Member States to consider using the proposed goals and targets, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on goals and targets for monitoring the progress of youth in the global economy,[7] at the national level as a means of facilitating the monitoring of progress of youth in the global economy and the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth;

7. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the United Nations system, young people, youth-led organizations, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, to design national youth policies with the objective of achieving the proposed goals and targets and, where appropriate, to establish mechanisms to measure progress against the goals and targets, including comprehensive databases within youth ministries or similar offices, and to disaggregate data related to these goals and targets by age and sex whenever possible;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the full participation of youth-led organizations and other stakeholders in all efforts to achieve the proposed goals and targets;

9. *Encourages* Member States to collect youth-specific disaggregated data on a continuous basis in the priority areas of the World Programme of Action for Youth, and requests the Secretary-General to devise means to widely disseminate such data in order to ensure that the global interest in youth development is informed by sound and adequate data;

10. *Welcomes* the process of collaboration and consultation between Member States, the organizations, programmes, regional commissions and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in identifying the proposed goals and targets for measuring youth and the global economy, and recommends continued collaboration, including cooperation in high-level training, between these actors in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the monitoring of progress of such implementation;

11. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that young people are recognized as active agents in decision-making process and for positive change and development in society, and in this regard urges Member States to consider including youth representatives in their delegations to all relevant discussions in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council, including in its functional commissions, bearing in mind the principle of gender balance;

12. *Recognizes* the need for a greater geographical balance of youth representatives, and invites Member States to contribute to the United Nations Youth

Fund in order to facilitate the participation of youth representatives from developing countries;

13. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, at its forty-sixth session, to take the recommendations on youth employment contained in the Secretary-General's report on follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond[4] into account in its discussions of its priority theme "Promoting full employment and decent work for all";

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth in the clusters "youth in civil society" and "youth and their well-being" and to include in that report a comprehensive set of goals and targets for those clusters based on consultations with Member States, the organizations, programmes, regional commissions and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, young people, youth-led organizations and other non-governmental organizations.

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Pakistan:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004 and 60/133 of 16 December 2005 concerning the proclamation of the International Year of the Family and the preparations for, observance of and follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

Noting that in paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/111 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 59/147, respectively, the General Assembly underlined the need to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to develop concrete measures and approaches to address national priorities in dealing with family issues,

Noting also that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing that the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family constituted an important opportunity to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of efforts at all levels to carry out specific programmes within the framework of the objectives of the Year,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Aware that a major objective of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family is to strengthen national institutions in formulating, implementing and monitoring policies in respect of families,

Recognizing the need for additional capacity-building at the national and regional levels in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the mandated objectives of the International Year of the Family, taking into account that national capacity development in the area of family policymaking continues to be a major concern for many countries,

Convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family beyond 2004,

Recognizing the important catalytic and supportive role of United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and regional commissions in ensuring an action-oriented follow-up in the field of the family,

Cognizant of the need for continued inter-agency cooperation on family issues in order to generate greater awareness of this subject among the governing bodies of the United Nations system,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

2. *Commends* the important contribution made by all Member States at all levels to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family, and in this regard welcomes the efforts by Member States to pursue these objectives, including those of the Government of Qatar, which has established an International Institute for Family Studies and Development;

3. *Urges* Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

4. *Invites* Governments to continue to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family issues, and encourages the United Nations Programme on the Family to assist Governments in this regard, including through the provision of technical assistance to Governments, upon request, to build and develop their national capacities in the area of formulating, implementing and monitoring family policies;

[1] A/62/132.

5. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

6. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector play a supportive role in promoting the objectives of the International Year of the Family and contribute to developing strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

8. *Decides* to consider the topic "Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family".

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Pakistan:* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/167 of 18 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[1] its resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003, in which it took note, inter alia, of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and its resolutions 60/135 of 16 December 2005 and 61/142 of 19 December 2006,

Recalling also Commission for Social Development resolution 42/1[2] in which the Commission decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,

Mindful that, in its resolution 44/1,[3] the Commission for Social Development decided to start the first global cycle of review and appraisal in 2007 at its forty-fifth session and to conclude it in 2008, at its forty-sixth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing,[4]

1. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, particularly older women, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication strategies and national development plans and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

[3] Ibid., *2006, Supplement No. 6* (E/2006/26), chap. I.C.

[4] A/62/131 and Corr.1.

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review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002[1] and in their national strategies;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to complement national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action, while recognizing the importance of assistance and the provision of financial assistance;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to actively take part in the participatory bottom-up approach of the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, through, inter alia, sharing ideas, data collection and best practices and reporting on them to the forty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development in 2008;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations regional commissions to consolidate the national findings of the review and appraisal by involving, inter alia, representatives of organizations of older persons from various regions that are directly involved in the participatory bottom-up review and appraisal exercise;

5. *Invites* Governments to conduct their ageing-related policies through inclusive consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners, in the interest of creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

6. *Encourages* the international community to support national efforts to forge stronger partnerships with civil society, including organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations, community-based organizations, including caregivers, and the private sector, in an effort to help to build capacity on ageing issues;

7. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts and to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate and more specific information on gender and ageing;

8. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their efforts to develop national capacity to address their national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal exercise, and invites Member States which have not done so to consider a step-by-step approach to developing capacity that includes the setting of national priorities, the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

9. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level in order to promote and facilitate implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and in this connection encourages Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

10. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure, as appropriate, conditions that enable families and communities to provide care and protection to persons as they age and to set targets, in particular gender-specific targets, to improve the health status of older persons and to reduce disability and mortality;

11. *Reiterates* that ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] take into account the situation of older persons;

12. *Recommends* to the Commission for Social Development that it focus the deliberations of its forty-sixth session in 2008 on the outcomes of the first cycle of the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including identifying progress made and obstacles encountered during the first five years of the implementation process;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session a report on the analysis of the conclusions of the first review and appraisal exercise, including a strategic implementation framework based on an analysis of national activities since 2002, in order to provide identification of policy priorities for the future and the identification of measures for international cooperation to support national implementation activities.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

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Sixty-second session
Third Committee
Agenda item 62 (a)
Social development: implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[2] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,[4]

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* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

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Recalling also its resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration, adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development",[5]

Noting that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, is an important instrument to achieve the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of economic and social development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Welcomes* the reaffirmation by Governments of their will and commitment to continue implementing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] in particular to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

5. *Recognizes* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has been weakened in national and international policymaking and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at

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[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[6] A/62/122.

the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

6. *Acknowledges* that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), launched after the World Summit for Social Development, has provided the long-term vision for sustained and concerted efforts at the national and international levels to eradicate poverty, and recognizes that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the Decade has fallen short of expectations;

7. *Emphasizes* that the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit and the 2005 World Summit, have reinforced the priority and urgency of poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda;

8. *Also emphasizes* that poverty eradication policies should attack poverty by addressing its root and structural causes and manifestations, and that equity and the reduction of inequalities need to be incorporated in those policies;

9. *Stresses* that an enabling environment is a critical precondition for achieving equity and social development and that, while economic growth is essential, entrenched inequality and marginalization are an obstacle to the broad-based and sustained growth required for sustainable, inclusive people-centred development, and recognizes the need to balance and ensure complementarity between measures to achieve growth and measures to achieve economic and social equity in order for there to be an impact on overall poverty levels;

10. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

11. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work;

12. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to employment strategies and policies that promote full, freely chosen and productive employment, as well as decent work for all, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that employment creation should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

13. *Further reaffirms* that there is an urgent need to create an environment at the national and international levels that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and also

reaffirms that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization;

14. *Stresses* the importance of taking further effective measures to remove the obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular peoples living under foreign occupation and their exclusion from labour markets and its effect on economic and social development;

15. *Recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

16. *Stresses* that policies and programmes designed to achieve poverty eradication, full employment and decent work for all should include specific measures to foster social integration, including by providing marginalized socio-economic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities and social protection;

17. *Also stresses* that labour market policies should be devised and implemented, taking into account their social impact and that migration policies need to be socially responsive and inclusive;

18. *Reaffirms* that social integration policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health care, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and address the challenges posed by globalization and market-driven reforms to social development in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

19. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples in the areas of education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security, recognized in international human rights law and referred to in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 61/295, of 13 September 2007;

20. *Recognizes* the need to formulate social development policies in an integral, articulated and participative manner, recognizing poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon, calls for interlinked public policies on this matter, and underlines the need for public policies to be included in a comprehensive development and well-being strategy;

21. *Acknowledges* the important role the public sector can play as an employer in formulating and implementing social public policies and in developing an environment that enables the effective generation of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

22. *Also acknowledges* the vital role the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full employment and decent work;

23. *Recognizes* that the majority of poor people live and work in rural areas, that priority should be given to agricultural and non-farm sectors and that steps should be taken to mitigate and reverse the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits in order to improve employment and livelihoods for rural communities;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitments made in respect of "Meeting the special needs of Africa" at the 2005 World Summit,[7] underlines the call of the Economic and Social Council for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system and the ongoing efforts to harmonize the current initiatives on Africa, and requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to give due prominence in its work to the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[8]

25. *Also reaffirms* that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and underlines the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty eradication and the strengthening of their democratic systems;

26. *Further reaffirms*, in this context, that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

27. *Stresses* that the international community shall enhance its efforts to create an enabling environment for social development and poverty eradication through increasing market access for developing countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, financial aid and a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem;

28. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

29. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets;

30. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of resources for social development by the initiatives on a voluntary basis taken by groups of Member States based on innovative financing mechanisms, including those that aim to provide further drug access at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, such as the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, as well as other initiatives, such as the International Finance Facility for Immunisation, and notes the New York Declaration of 20 September 2004, which launched the Action against Hunger and Poverty initiative and called for further

[7] See resolution 60/1, para. 68.

[8] A/57/304, annex.

attention to raise funds urgently needed to help meet the Millennium Development Goals and to complement and ensure long-term stability and predictability to foreign aid;

31. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals;

32. *Underlines* the responsibility of the private sector, at both the national and the international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their obligations towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development, including social development, and emphasizes the need to take concrete actions on corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the participation of all relevant stakeholders, inter alia, for the prevention or prosecution of corruption;

33. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the Copenhagen commitments and the Declaration on the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,[9] to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

34. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at that session.

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[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 6* (E/2005/26), chap. I, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/234.

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Sixty-second session
Third Committee
Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Benin:* draft resolution

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/182 of 20 December 2006 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Bearing in mind also the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, endorsed by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005,[2]

Aware of the devastating impact of crime on the national economies of African States and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the Institute for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] A/62/127.

[2] Available from www.unodc.org/art/docs/english_prog_action.pdf.

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2. *Commends* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by involving it in the implementation of a number of its projects as well as funding projects proposed by the Institute and its partners;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

4. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

5. *Notes* the improvement in contributions from States members of the Institute;

6. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

8. *Recognizes* that Africa still lacks the trained personnel, infrastructure and economic drive to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice systems in their countries, and urges the international community to support the activities of the Institute to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice in the African continent;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Third Committee
Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Italy: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Recalling also its resolution 61/181 of 20 December 2006 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Recalling further its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime,

Affirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which is aimed at, inter alia, making the Office more results-oriented and enhancing its effectiveness and flexibility in responding to the growing demand for technical assistance and policy services, translating that vision into a platform for action and facilitating the alignment of resources to achieve the desired results,

Recalling section IX of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body", by which the Commission, as the principal policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, was given the authority to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund,

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Recalling also its resolution 61/209 of 20 December 2006 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1]

Reaffirming its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[2] the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,[3] which entered into force on 7 July 2007,

Reaffirming also the commitment undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,[4] to take urgent action to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Bearing in mind its resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and the specific role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this respect,

Welcoming the launch of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking and the planned Vienna Forum, aiming to raise awareness and foster international cooperation and global partnerships to effectively address the issue of human trafficking, in accordance with decision 16/1 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[5]

Taking into consideration all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2007/20, 2007/21, 2007/22, 2007/23 and 2007/24 of 26 July 2007, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance, in particular in Africa,

Emphasizing that its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women has important implications for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its activities,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[6]

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat

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[1] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[2] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[3] Resolution 59/290, annex.

[4] Resolution 60/288.

[5] See E/2007/30-E/CN.15/2007/17, chap. I, sect. D.

[6] Resolution 60/177, annex.

transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/181;[7]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

3. *Recognizes* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of trafficking in human beings, including the support and protection of victims, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance as well as efforts undertaken in implementing the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, in order to reduce the impact of crime and drugs as impediments to security and development in Africa;

4. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice's reconvened sixteenth session in November 2007 that approved the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the biennium 2008-2009;

5. *Invites* Member States to identify local best practices in combating trafficking in persons and to share their findings with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further assist it in its efforts to combat the global threat of human trafficking, and encourages States to participate in and support events organized in the framework of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* Economic and Social Council decision 2007/253 of 26 July 2007, according to which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session in April 2008, would hold a thematic discussion on the aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission, and which encourages Member States to be appropriately represented and to actively participate in the thematic debate;

7. *Draws attention* to the emerging policy issues identified in the Secretary-General's report,[7] inter alia, urban crime, child sexual exploitation, fraud and identity theft, international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing these issues;

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[7] A/62/126.

8. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures to support and complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in effectively addressing transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

9. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,[2] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[1] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,[3] and through capacity-building in the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, and to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[4] and invites Member States to consider increasing the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources for implementing the counter-terrorism work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Encourages* Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including by striving for the widest possible dissemination of these standards and norms to relevant practitioners, the translation of the standards and norms into national languages, the drafting or revision of relevant national legislation in line with the standards and norms and the provision of training to criminal justice officials in the implementation of the standards, including by employing existing manuals, handbooks and model legislation developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those countries emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses.

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Third Committee
Agenda item 107
International drug control

Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Switzerland and Turkey: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 61/183 of 20 December 2006 and its other previous relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[7]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people, and to the national security

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

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and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect,

Also reaffirming that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem,

I

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to convene a high-level segment during its fifty-second session, in 2009, to assess the implementation of the declaration and the measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;[8]

2. *Welcomes also* in this regard the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to devote the thematic debate at its fifty-first session to a discussion by Member States on progress made in meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, taking into account the presentation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of its final assessment report, as well as relevant supplementary information;[8]

3. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[10] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[11] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[12] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[13]

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[8] E/2007/28 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 50/12.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[12] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[13] Resolution 58/4, annex.

4. *Urges* all States to continue to promote and implement, including by allocating adequate resources and developing clear and consistent national policies, the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[14] as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] and to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their populations;

5. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

6. *Urges* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use;

7. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session, including by providing data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

8. *Encourages* States to consider prevention and treatment of drug use disorders as governmental health and social priorities, and consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of illicit drug abuse, and also to consider cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

9. *Encourages* Member States to identify drug control priorities to be set for future concerted action and to consider making voluntary public commitments to tackle present challenges in drug trafficking;

10. *Calls upon* States to expand prevention, treatment and rehabilitation initiatives referring to science-based methodologies and to undertake further action to improve data collection and evaluation capacity on illicit drugs demand, including the demand of synthetic drugs;

11. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;[7]

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[14] Resolutions S-20/2-4 A-E.

12. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of a deeper international cooperation and the participation of the private sector, as appropriate;

13. *Invites* States to sustain, and to increase where needed, international cooperation and technical assistance to countries implementing illicit crop eradication and alternative development programmes;

14. *Encourages* States to establish comprehensive monitoring systems and to enhance regional, international and multisectoral cooperation, including with industry, on the question of the manufacturing of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

15. *Calls upon* States to consider ways to strengthen mechanisms for the collection and sharing of information on trafficking in precursors, in particular for making seizures, preventing diversions, detaining consignments, dismantling laboratories and assessing emerging trafficking and diversion trends, new manufacturing methods and the use of non-controlled substances, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the international control framework;

16. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continued illicit activity;

17. *Recognizes* that the illegal distribution of pharmaceutical products containing substances under international control via the Internet is an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constitutes a serious risk to global health;

18. *Encourages* Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board, in a regular and accurate manner, of seizures of pharmaceutical products or counterfeit drugs containing substances under international control that have been ordered via the Internet and received by mail, in order to conduct a detailed analysis of trafficking trends, and encourages the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its work with a view to raising awareness of and preventing the misuse of the Internet for the illegal supply, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit substances;

19. *Calls upon* States to implement and strengthen, as appropriate, the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[15] in particular with regard to mutual legal assistance, exchange of information and joint operations, including with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

20. *Encourages* States that have not done so to update their legal and regulatory frameworks, establish financial investigation units and seek technical

[15] See resolution S-20/4 C.

assistance, including from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular regarding the identification, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, in order to effectively combat money-laundering;

II
Action by the United Nations system

21. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

22. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue to carry out its mandate in accordance with previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

23. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 2007/12 of 25 July 2007, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime strategy for the period 2008-2011;

24. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and to harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

25. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly[14] and the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission;[4]

27. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[16] and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[16] A/62/117.